§ 1271.75 How do I screen a donor?

(a) *All donors.* Except as provided under § 1271.90, if you are the establishment that performs donor screening, you must screen a donor of cells or tissue by reviewing the donor's relevant medical records for:

(1) Risk factors for, and clinical evidence of, relevant communicable disease agents and diseases, including:

(i) Human immunodeficiency virus;

(ii) Hepatitis B virus;

(iii) Hepatitis C virus;

(iv) Human transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, including Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease;

(v) *Treponema pallidum*; and

(2) Communicable disease risks associated with xenotransplantation.

(b) *Donors of viable, leukocyte-rich cells or tissue.* In addition to the relevant communicable disease agents and diseases for which screening is required under paragraph (a) of this section, and except as provided under § 1271.90, you must screen the donor of viable, leukocyte-rich cells or tissue by reviewing the donor's relevant medical records for risk factors for and clinical evidence of relevant cell-associated communicable disease agents and diseases, including Human T-lymphotropic virus.

(c) *Donors of reproductive cells or tissue.* In addition to the relevant communicable disease agents and diseases for which screening is required under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, as applicable, and except as provided under § 1271.90, you must screen the donor of reproductive cells or tissue by reviewing the donor's relevant medical records for risk factors for and clinical evidence of infection due to relevant communicable diseases of the genitourinary tract. Such screening must include screening for the communicable disease agents listed in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section. However, if the reproductive cells or tissues are recovered by a method that ensures freedom from contamination of the cells or tissue by infectious disease organisms that may be present in the genitourinary tract, then screening for the communicable disease agents listed in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section is not required. Communicable disease agents of the genitourinary tract for which you must screen include:

(1) *Chlamydia trachomatis*; and

(2) *Neisseria gonorrhea.*

(d) *Ineligible donors.* You must determine ineligible a donor who is identified as having either of the following:

(1) A risk factor for or clinical evidence of any of the relevant communicable disease agents or diseases for which screening is required under paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (b), or (c) of this section; or

(2) Any communicable disease risk associated with xenotransplantation.

(e) *Abbreviated procedure for repeat donors.* If you have performed a complete donor screening procedure on a living donor within the previous 6 months, you may use an abbreviated donor screening procedure on repeat donations. The abbreviated procedure must determine and document any changes in the donor's medical history since the previous donation that would make the donor ineligible, including relevant social behavior.

§ 1271.80 What are the general requirements for donor testing?

(a) *Testing for relevant communicable diseases is required.* To adequately and appropriately reduce the risk of transmission of relevant communicable diseases, and except as provided under § 1271.90, if you are the establishment that performs donor testing, you must test a donor specimen for evidence of infection due to communicable disease agents in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section. You must test for those communicable disease agents specified in § 1271.85. In the case of a donor 1 month of age or younger, you must test a specimen from the birth mother instead of a specimen from the donor.

(b) *Timing of specimen collection.* You must collect the donor specimen at the time of recovery of cells or tissue from the donor. However, if collection at the time of recovery is not feasible, then you may collect the donor specimen up to 7 days before or after recovery or, for donors of peripheral blood stem/progenitor cells only, up to 30 days before recovery. In the case of a repeat semen donor from whom a specimen has already been collected and tested, and for

whom retesting is required under §1271.85(d), you are not required to collect a donor specimen at the time of each donation.

(c) *Tests.* You must test using appropriate FDA-licensed, approved, or cleared donor screening tests, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, to adequately and appropriately reduce the risk of transmission of relevant communicable disease agents or diseases; however, until such time as appropriate FDA-licensed, approved, or cleared donor screening tests for *Chlamydia trachomatis* and for *Neisseria gonorrhea* are available, you must use FDA-licensed, approved, or cleared tests labeled for the detection of those organisms in an asymptomatic, low-prevalence population. You must use a test specifically labeled for cadaveric specimens instead of a more generally labeled test when applicable and when available. Required testing under this section must be performed by a laboratory that either is certified to perform such testing on human specimens under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 263a) and 42 CFR part 493, or has met equivalent requirements as determined by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

(d) *Ineligible donors.* You must determine the following donors to be ineligible:

(1) A donor whose specimen tests reactive on a screening test for a communicable disease agent in accordance with §1271.85, except for a donor whose specimen tests reactive on a nontreponemal screening test for syphilis and negative on a specific treponemal confirmatory test;

(2)(i) A donor in whom plasma dilution sufficient to affect the results of communicable disease testing is suspected, unless:

(A) You test a specimen taken from the donor before transfusion or infusion and up to 7 days before recovery of cells or tissue; or

(B) You use an appropriate algorithm designed to evaluate volumes administered in the 48 hours before specimen collection, and the algorithm shows that plasma dilution sufficient to affect the results of communicable disease testing has not occurred.

(ii) Clinical situations in which you must suspect plasma dilution sufficient to affect the results of communicable disease testing include but are not limited to the following:

(A) Blood loss is known or suspected in a donor over 12 years of age, and the donor has received a transfusion or infusion of any of the following, alone or in combination:

(*1*) More than 2,000 milliliters (mL) of blood (e.g., whole blood, red blood cells) or colloids within 48 hours before death or specimen collection, whichever occurred earlier, or

(*2*) More than 2,000 mL of crystalloids within 1 hour before death or specimen collection, whichever occurred earlier.

(B) Regardless of the presence or absence of blood loss, the donor is 12 years of age or younger and has received a transfusion or infusion of any amount of any of the following, alone or in combination:

(*1*) Blood (e.g., whole blood, red blood cells) or colloids within 48 hours before death or specimen collection, whichever occurred earlier, or

(*2*) Crystalloids within 1 hour before death or specimen collection, whichever occurred earlier.

§1271.85 What donor testing is required for different types of cells and tissues?

(a) *All donors.* To adequately and appropriately reduce the risk of transmission of relevant communicable diseases, and except as provided under §1271.90, you must test a specimen from the donor of cells or tissue, whether viable or nonviable, for evidence of infection due to relevant communicable disease agents, including:

(1) Human immunodeficiency virus, type 1;

(2) Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2;

(3) Hepatitis B virus;

(4) Hepatitis C virus; and

(5) *Treponema pallidum.*

(b) *Donors of viable, leukocyte-rich cells or tissue.* In addition to the relevant communicable disease agents for which testing is required under paragraph (a) of this section, and except as provided under §1271.90,